



MONET, C. The Thames at Westminster Bridge, 1871

STRATEGIES AND GUIDELINES FOR WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENTS

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GUIDE TO THE EXPLORATORY RESEARCH

- **Prelude**
- **The Background**
- **Statements of Research Problems**
- **Research Objectives**
- **Strategic Objectives**
- **Strategic Guidelines**
- **General Urban Design Guidelines**
- **Epilogue**
- **Attitude Towards the River**

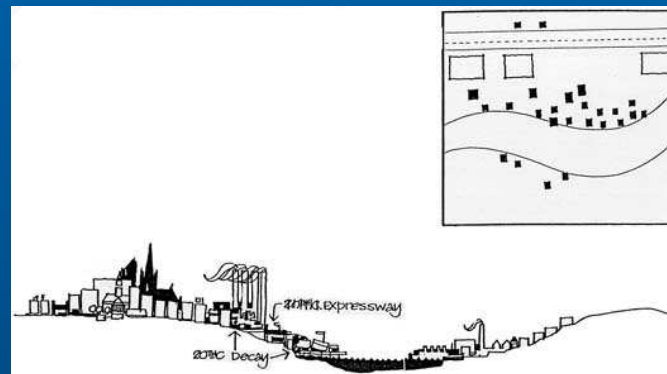
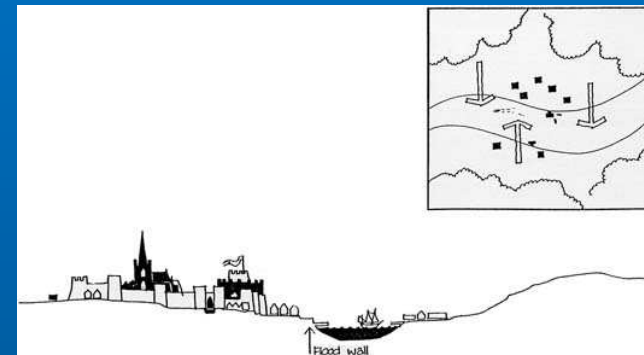
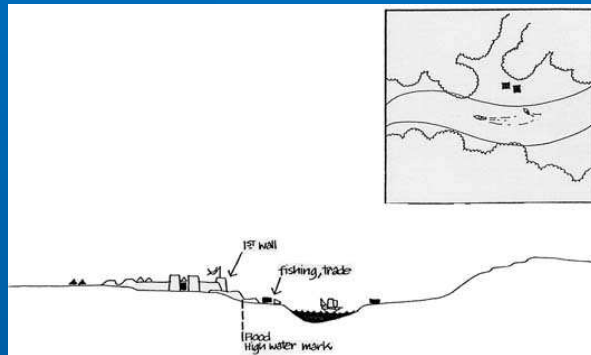
PRELUDE

Purpose of Research –
Quick respond from Landscape Architects, Local authorities are emphasizing the **potential use** of urban waterfronts. Most cities in Malaysia are **situated** on the water edge.

Constraints – Lack of **linkage**, Limited **landscape**, Prone to **pollution** and **flooding** – due to lack of recognition as the **city's history**, insensitive **planning policies**, **economic pressures** and lack of **public awareness**.



THE BACKGROUND



'The 1980s have seen an extraordinary worldwide trend to develop and redevelop urban waterfronts'

HALL, P.; *Waterfronts: A New Frontier for Cities on Water*, p11

STATEMENTS

Athena Tacha: *'Until water becomes as sacred throughout the world as it is in India, we will **not** develop a proper riverfront solution'*

Allen Eskew: *'I have found that really what is more powerful is **access** to the water's edge...if you can get the people to go to the water, the poetry is in the edge'*

Roy Mann: *'Cities need to be plan and build from the outset in a more enriching, enabling way so that **activity** can be built up to its proper peak in the early years of any waterfront project'*

Landscape Architecture Periodical, February 1991

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To produce **general urban strategies** for waterfront developments in city centres;
- To produce **design guidelines** for urban waterfront developments.

Constraint areas – **Urban Planning, Environmental Condition** and **Urban Social Dilemma**.

‘The most intensively used and the most often abused resource on earth...(is) the river in the urban region’

MANN, R.,; *Rivers in the City*, p13

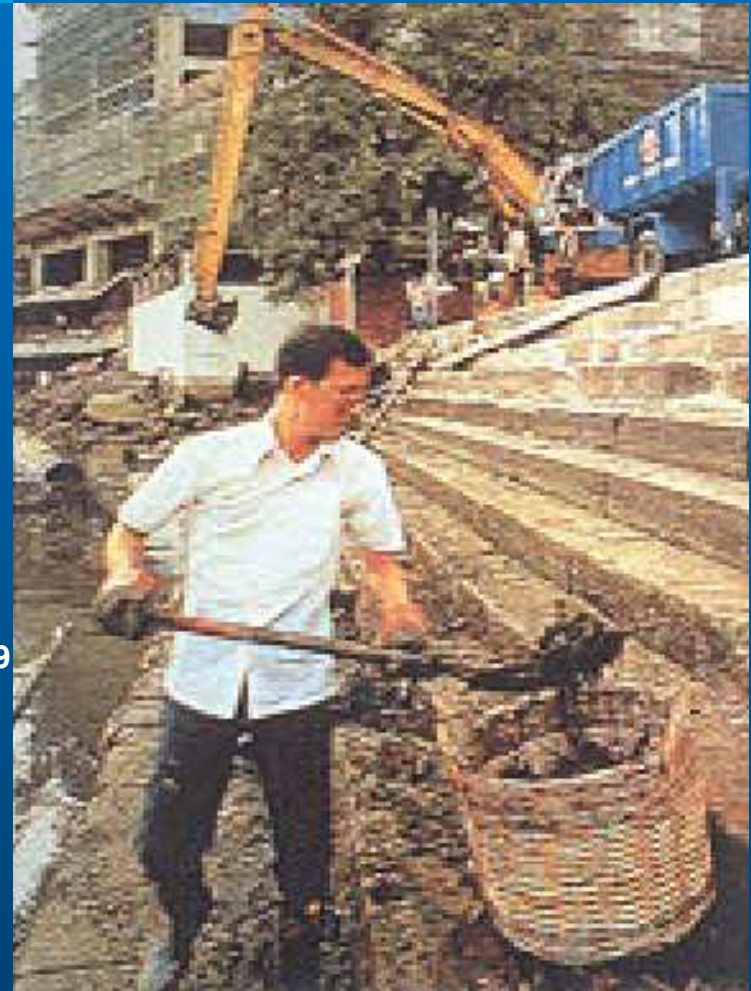


STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- **Piecemeal Approach**
- **Robustness and Flexibility**
- **Environmental Improvement**
- **Pilot Projects**
- **Political Initiatives**

*‘If there is magic on this planet,
it is contained in water’*

EISELEY, L.; *Waterfronts: Cities Reclaim Their Edge*, p9



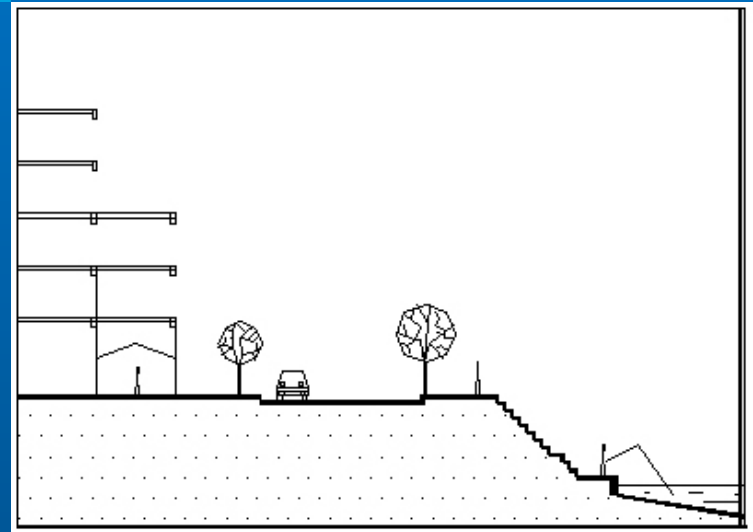
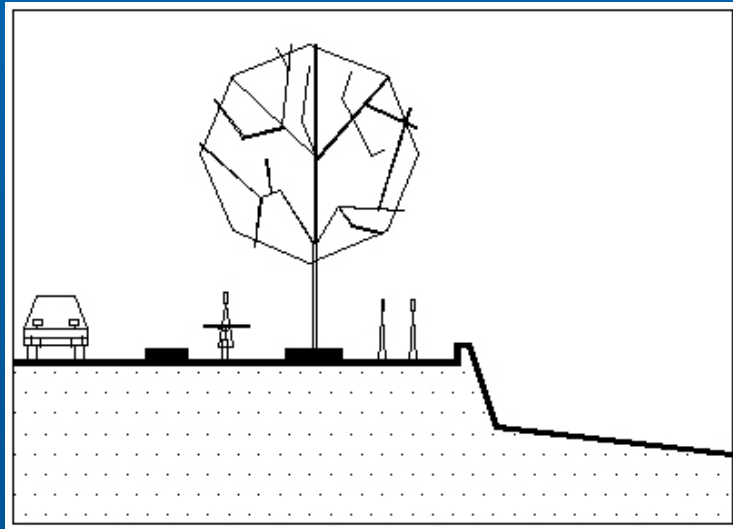
STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

- To ensure adequate **accessibility** and **safety** to the river corridor;
- To maintain consistency of the **physical form**;
- To tidy the **river corridor**;
- To enhance the river as a **historical element**;
- To provide river **recreational spaces**;
- To achieve a river **corridor green zone**;
- To produce better river **management policies**;
- To create a **significant image** for potential areas.



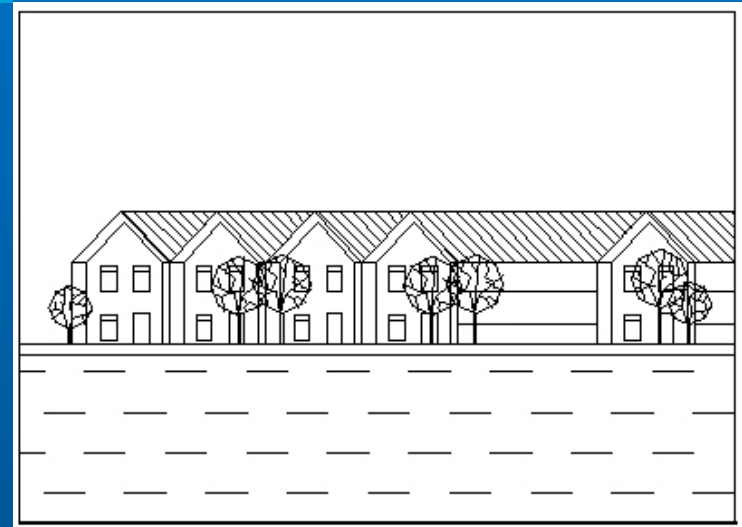
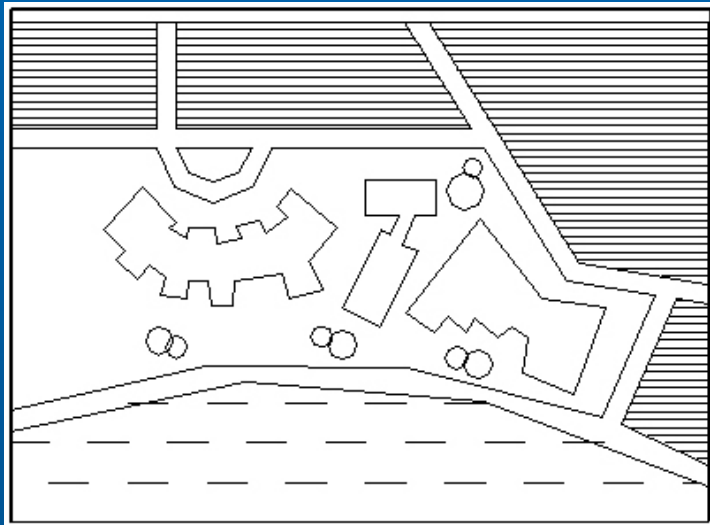
GENERAL URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Site Planning
- Infrastructure



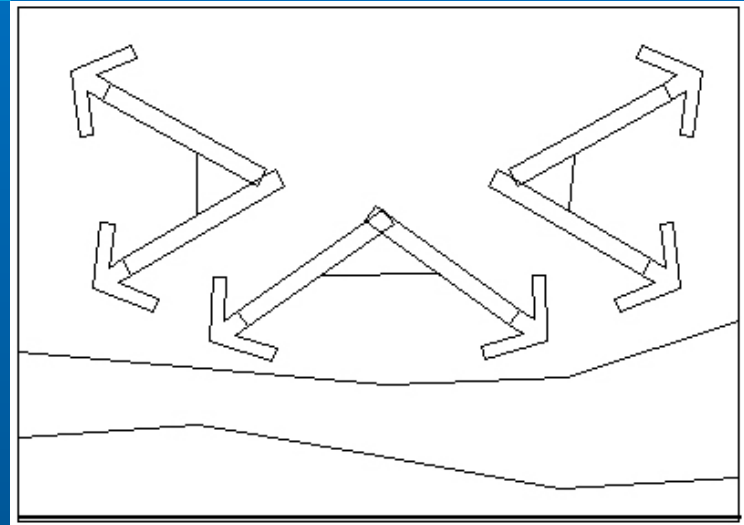
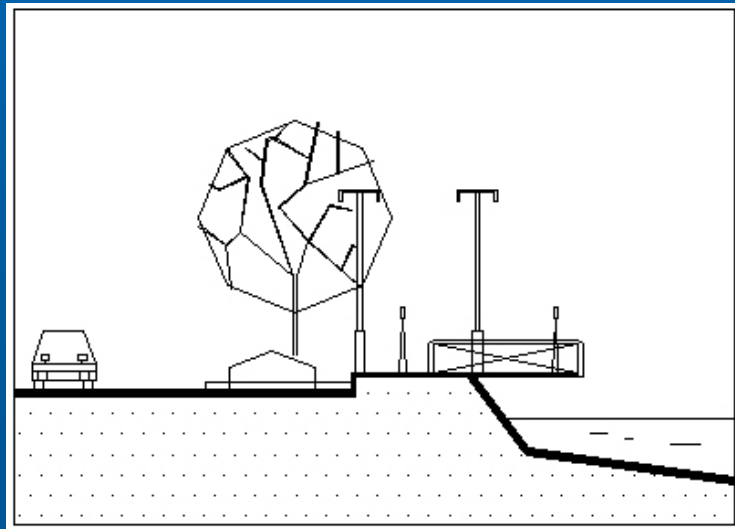
GENERAL URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES

- **Preservation**
- **Design, Scale and Massing**



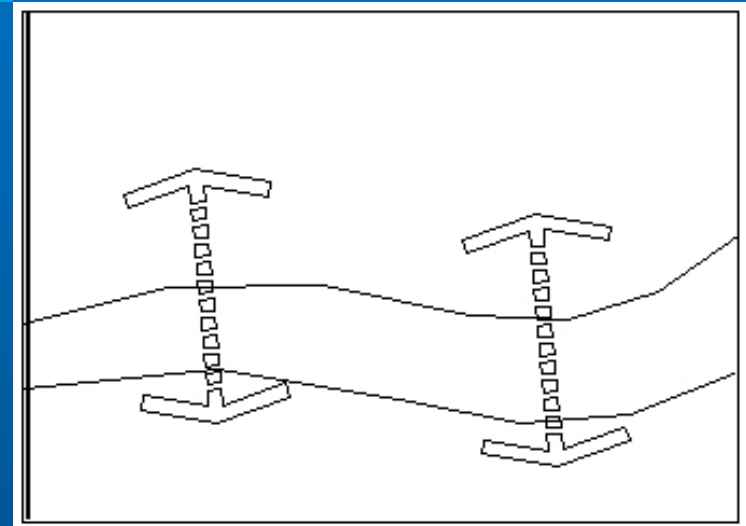
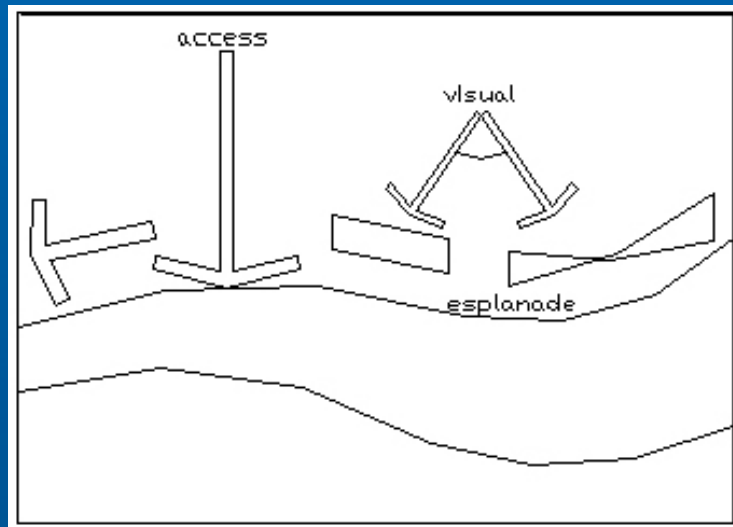
GENERAL URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Visual
- Streetscape and Landscape



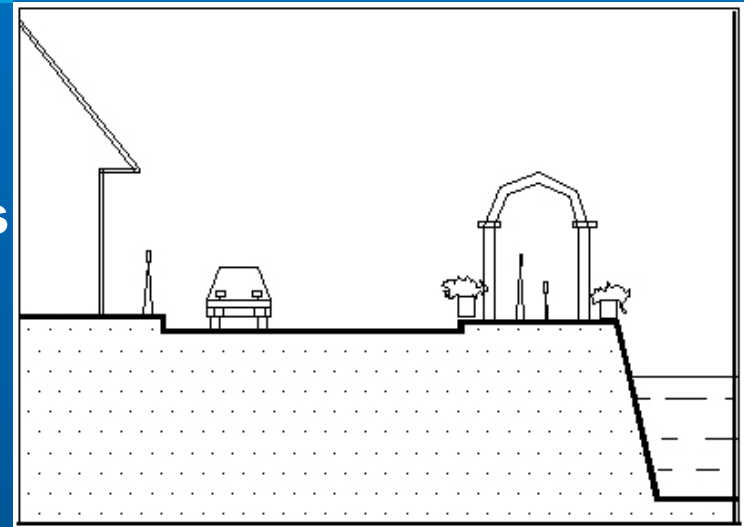
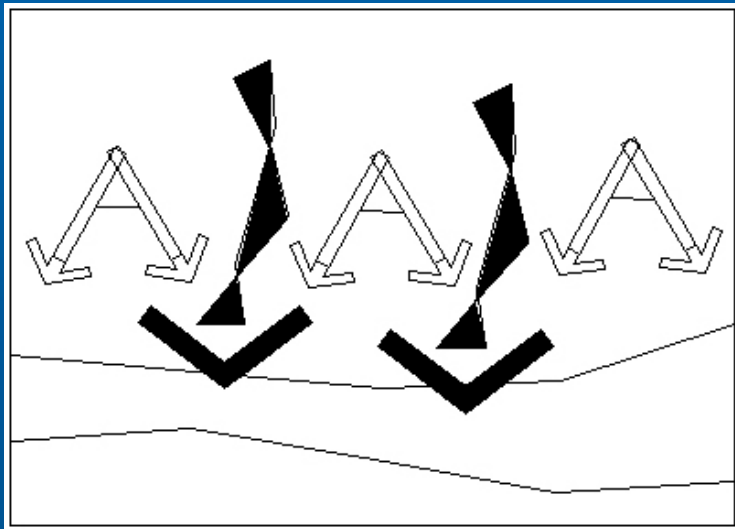
GENERAL URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Development Management
- Access and Transportation



GENERAL URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES

- **Funding**
- **Use and Facilities**
- **River Management and Policies**



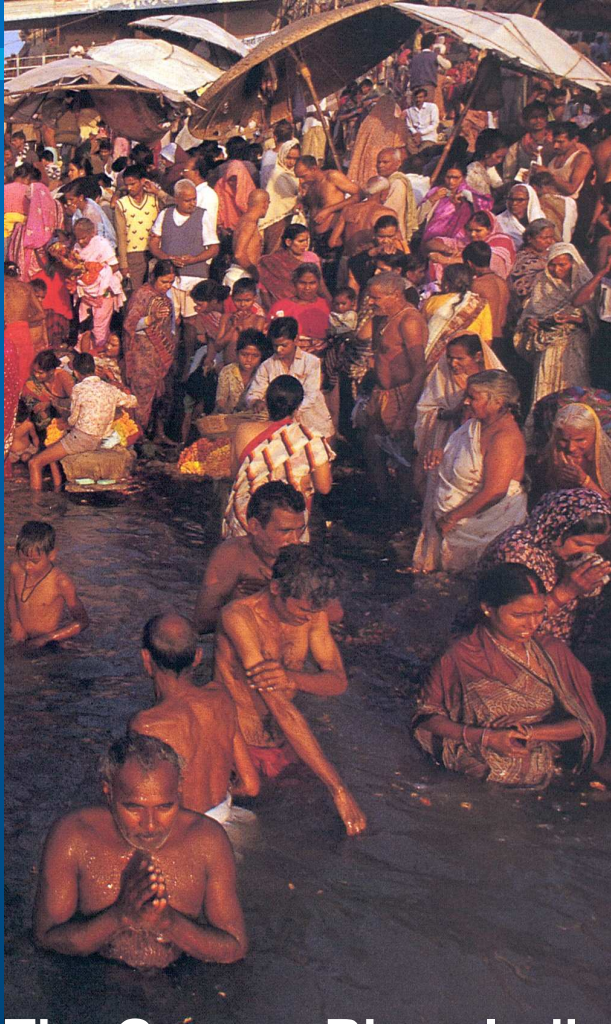
EPILOGUE

River corridors should provide a **pleasant pedestrian stretch**, connecting one place to another.

It is hoped that this exploratory research will provide **ideas** and **ways to revitalize** urban waterfronts.



Attitude Towards The River



The Ganges River, India



The Sungai Kayu Ara River, Kuala Lumpur